

## Description

# SKIN CONDITION INDICATOR AND METHOD FOR DETECTING SKIN CONDITION

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/320,126, filed April 21, 2003, which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to a composition and method for determining the dry to oily characteristics of human skin. In one aspect, the invention relates to an indicator that, when applied to the body, in particular the facial area, will contact skin oil in the skin area and change color based upon the quantity of oil present. In another aspect, the invention relates to a method for detection of a dry to oily skin condition.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

[0003] Human skin secretes oil, most noticeably on the face and scalp, to prevent water loss from the skin surface and protect the skin against infection by bacteria and fungi. Skin oil is a complex mixture of sebum, lipids from the surface skin cells, sweat, and environmental material. Sebum, a variable mixture of lipids produced by sebaceous glands in the skin, contains mostly glycerides and free fatty acids in addition to wax esters, squalene, cholesterol esters, and cholesterol. While most of the sebaceous glands open out into the hair follicle, some open directly onto the skin surface. Because sebum constitutes a significant portion of skin oil, some people generically use the term "sebum" to describe all skin oil; however, technically sebum is only one

of the oily substances on the surface of the skin.

- [0004] The rate at which oil is produced and secreted to the surface of the skin varies greatly from person to person. Because androgens, commonly referred to as sex hormones, regulate sebum production, the quantity and distribution of sebum varies with sex and age and can be altered by disease and medications. Additionally, seasonal and environmental changes can significantly impact the amount of sebum present on the skin's surface.
- [0005] Facial cosmetics and beauty products are formulated for use with distinct skin types, but it is often challenging to visually determine the skin condition of the face. As a result, the selection of appropriate facial cosmetics is often arbitrary, sometimes difficult, and often costly. Furthermore, the amount of sebum secreted to the skin's surface is not constant across the many areas of the face due to the increased size and number of sebaceous glands on the forehead and chin. This makes the selection and application of suitable facial products even more problematical.
- [0006] Systems have been developed to quantify oil production and characterize skin type. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,313,393 to Barbuscio et al. describes an indicating device with a sheet material treated with an oil-soluble dye surrounded by a transparent permeable membrane. The strip is applied to a certain area on the hair or scalp, and skin oil present in the area permeates the membrane and is absorbed by the dye-treated material. As the oil contacts and solubilizes the dye, a visual color change occurs. A standardized comparison chart is used to assess the degree of oil in the tested area of the hair/scalp. In U.S. Patent No. 4,981,145 to Goldstein, a sampling device with absorbent sheets is attached to the facial skin surface with a headband for a predetermined period of time, approximately 3 hours. After removal, the device is folded, sealed, and mailed to a test laboratory where skin oil content is determined by weighing methods.

[0007] Other systems are based on the fact that skin oil deposited on a translucent element causes that element to become transparent. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,094,248 to Kawam describes a translucent microporous polymeric film that absorbs and retains oil when applied to the skin manually or with a professional device for 5-30 seconds. The used film is positioned in front of a dark background to create a pattern through the transparent areas, and the pattern is compared to several references for skin type characterization.

[0008] The devices and systems developed thus far have been deficient in several aspects. The tape or sheet systems have a small surface area relative to the size of the face and, therefore, they only measure the oiliness for the specific area to which the tape is applied. In addition, these laminar-type systems are difficult to apply evenly and with consistent skin contact over the contours of an item with complex topography such as the human face. As discussed above, insufficient information regarding the entire face could lead to application of inappropriate facial products. Additionally, the devices cannot be confidently self-administered; either a professional is required to apply the system or special meters or equipment are needed to determine the results.

## **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0009] The present invention is a self-administered indicator, and method for employing the same, that provides a visual indication of a user's skin condition. When the indicator contacts the various areas of the skin, it undergoes a visual change based upon the amount of oil contacted. The visual changes in the indicator are associated with and indicate skin conditions, such as very dry, dry, normal, oil, and very oily, and a reference is utilized to determine the appropriate category of skin condition. Based upon the results, the user can select with certainty suitable cosmetics and beauty products and apply them to the correct areas of the body. The invention contemplated and presented herein can be easily self-administered by a user of the indicator and

method in a consistent and even manner. In addition, a user can repeat applications of the indicator and method as needed due to personal, environmental and/or seasonal changes.

- [0010] In one aspect, the invention is an indicator for characterizing human skin condition comprising a flowable carrier suitable for application to human skin, and a dye that is soluble with oil secreted by human skin and visually changeable when in solution with human skin oil. Any visual change in the dye is proportional to the amount of oil present in solution. When the indicator is applied to an area of human skin, and the dye contacts and reacts with oil in the area, the indicator will display a visual indication of the skin condition in the area based on the amount of oil in the area. The oil can comprise sebum.
- [0011] The flowable carrier can comprise water and at least one rheology modifier. In one embodiment, the rheology modifier comprises a ceramic material. The rheology modifier can also comprise a clay material, such as bentonite clay. In another embodiment, the rheology modifier comprises a polymer material. The rheology modifier can also comprise a high molecular weight homo- or copolymer of acrylic acid crosslinked with a polyalkenyl polyether, methylcellulose, or polyvinyl alcohol.
- [0012] The flowable carrier can be spreadable. The flowable carrier can be peelable. The flowable carrier can be a gel. The flowable carrier can be a powder
- [0013] The indicator can further comprise at least one opacifier. The opacifier can comprise titanium dioxide.
- [0014] The visual change can be an appearance of a color. The visual change can be a change in intensity of a color. The dye can be encapsulated in at least one material that is altered when in contact with oil secreted by the human skin. Preferably, the dye comprises at least one Drug and Cosmetics colorant, for example, violet 2, yellow

11, or red 17.

- [0015] The indicator can further comprise a reference to aid a user in characterizing skin condition. The reference can comprise a chart having indicia representative of a plurality of skin conditions, and captions associated with each of the skin conditions. A user can align the chart in register with a particular area of the activated indicator, and compare the indicia on the chart with the particular area of the indicator to determine the skin condition.
- [0016] In another aspect, the invention is a method of employing a flowable indicator for characterizing skin condition. The method comprises the following steps: applying the flowable indicator to a desired area of skin, where the indicator is reactive with at least one substance excreted by the skin; activating the flowable indicator through a reaction of the indicator with the substance excreted by the skin after a period of time; and comparing the activated flowable indicator to a reference to characterize skin condition.
- [0017] The method can further comprise a step of waiting for the flowable indicator to activate and a step of determining if the flowable indicator is activated. The method can further comprise a step of waiting further for the flowable indicator to activate if the user has determined that the flowable indicator is not yet activated.
- [0018] The method can further comprise a step of providing a visual reference for comparison of the activated flowable indicator to a standardized reference point to determine skin condition.
- [0019] The method can further comprise a step of determining appropriate cosmetics for use with the characterized skin condition.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0020] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a user's upper body and face prior to application of an

indicator according to the invention.

- [0021] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the user in FIG. 1 applying a spreadable form of the indicator by hand.
- [0022] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the user in FIG. 1 with the applied indicator shown in an inactivated state and the user shown waiting for the applied indicator to activate.
- [0023] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the user in FIG. 1 having the activated indicator, wherein the indicator displays a visual indication according to the amount of skin oil contacted.
- [0024] FIG. 5 is an example of a reference for characterization of skin condition, here a color chart that relates indicia to different skin conditions, for use with the indicator as shown in FIGS. 2-4.
- [0025] FIG. 6 is a perspective view of the user in FIG. 1 using the reference of FIG. 5 to determine skin condition in the various regions of the face.
- [0026] FIG. 7 is a perspective view similar to FIG. 2, wherein the user of FIG. 1 is applying a powder form of the indicator by an applicator.
- [0027] FIG. 7A is a perspective view of the indicator of FIG. 7, wherein the indicator is a pressed powder packaged in a compact.
- [0028] FIG. 7B is a perspective view of the indicator of FIG. 7, wherein the indicator is a loose powder packaged in a screw top container.
- [0029] FIG. 8 is a flow chart explaining an exemplary method of using the indicator according to the invention to ultimately determine the user's skin condition for a purpose such as the user's personal selection of appropriate cosmetics.
- [0030] FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the user in FIG. 1 using an indicator according to the

invention containing encapsulated dye(s) and an enlarged sectional view of the indicator containing the encapsulated dye(s).

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0031] The present invention allows a user to determine the user's skin condition over a surface area of the user's body, such as the face, including various regions of differing skin condition, such as oily, normal, or dry. The invention facilitates selection of cosmetics and beauty products formulated for use with detected distinct skin conditions; the selection of these products being simpler due to knowledge of the skin condition and location of the user's varying skin conditions. In one aspect, the invention relates to a visual characterization of the quantity of skin oil present on various areas of the skin's surface, which can vary greatly from person to person and is dependent on several biological and environmental factors that frequently change with time. The present invention provides a skin type indicator and method that can be self-administered, self-interpreted, and employed repeatedly.

[0032] With reference to the drawings, and to FIGS. 1-4 in particular, the present invention comprises a skin condition indicator 10 that provides a visual indication of a user's skin condition. In FIG. 2, the indicator 10 is shown in a spreadable form, such as a spreadable mask. According to the invention, a "mask" includes any type of substance that can be directly applied to desired area(s) of a user's body. The spreadable form can be, for example, a ceramic-based indicator, such as a clay indicator, a polymer-based indicator, such as a gel indicator or a peelable indicator, or any other suitable system that can be spread over the desired areas of the user's body. However, the indicator 10 is not limited to a spreadable form and can assume many forms in addition to the aforementioned spreadable form. As an example, the indicator 10 can be a powder or a low viscosity fluid. The viscosity of the low viscosity fluid is preferably comparable to the viscosity of water. The spreadable form, the

powder form, and the low viscosity fluid form are all flowable and conform to contours of the user's body.

[0033] Referring now to FIG. 1, a face 14 and an upper body 16 of a user 12 are shown. The face 14 includes well-known facial areas, such as a forehead 18, a nose 20, an upper lip 21, a chin 22, a temple 24, a right cheek 26, and a left cheek 28, each of which can have varying degrees of sebum secretion and, thus skin oil and skin conditions across the topography of the face 14. As shown in FIG. 2, the user 12 can apply the indicator 10 to the entire face 14 or to desired areas of the face 14. By way of example, the user 12 can apply the indicator 10 by hand 30 in a well-known manner. For example, when the indicator 10 is spreadable, the user 12 can accumulate a volume of the indicator 10 on the user's hand 30 and spread the indicator 10 over the topography of the face 12, taking care to avoid depositing any volume of the indicator 10 into sensitive areas such as the eyes, nose, and mouth as well as to avoid inadvertently spreading the indicator 10 into areas where the indicator 10 would be difficult to remove, such as the user's hair. Prior to applying the indicator 10 with the hand 30, the user 12 preferably washes the hand 30 or applies an oil barrier, such as a glove. Other methods and systems for applying the indicator 10 are described hereinafter.

[0034] Once the indicator 10 has been applied to the desired area or areas of the face 14, the user 12 waits a suitable length of time for the indicator 10 to activate, as indicated in FIG. 3. Activation occurs when the indicator 10 has contacted a sufficient amount of natural substance on the surface of the skin, such as skin oil, to cause the ingredients in the indicator 10 responsible for the visual indication of the skin's condition to react and display the accurate visual indication. While it could be said that the user 12 should wait for the indicator 10 to "dry", full dryness is not a prerequisite for the indicator 10. A user 12 need only wait a sufficient time for the



indicator 10 to activate, i.e. show a visual representation of the user's skin condition, normally when an agent in the indicator 10 (as described hereinafter) completely reacts with one or more available substances secreted from the skin. The time required for activation can vary according to the type of the indicator 10, the amount of the indicator 10 applied to the skin, and the characteristics of the skin. The activation initiates adjacent the skin and progresses outward through the indicator 10. When the activation reaches the outer surface of the indicator 10, it becomes visible to the user 12. Hence, the indicator 10 is preferably applied in a layer having a thickness that corresponds to a desired activation time and an optimized performance.

[0035] It will be understood that, although the invention is described herein with respect to use on facial areas, the indicator 10, according to the invention, can be used on all areas of the human body without departing from the scope of this invention. Description of the indicator 10 in conjunction with the face 14 of the user 12 shall be interpreted by way of example, not of limitation. The invention is suitable for use on all areas of the body and for detection of skin condition on all areas of the body. It has been found, by way of describing a preferred embodiment, that the invention is particularly useful in selection of cosmetics, which are predominantly used on the facial area of the body.

[0036] As the indicator 10 activates, it provides a visual indication, such as a color change, based on the concentration of oil present of the areas of the face 14 to which it was applied, as seen in FIG. 4. A reference 32 can be used in conjunction with the indicator 10 to assist the user 12 in assessing skin condition by providing a visual reference by which the user 12 can compare the visual indications on the activated indicator 10 with a corresponding visual indication on the reference 32. In one aspect, the reference 32 comprises a color chart (also referred to with reference numeral 32).

[0037] The color chart 32 shown in FIG. 5 associates a very dry 34, a dry 36, a normal 38, an oily 40, and a very oily 42 skin condition with distinct colors 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52, respectively. The colors 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 can be shown as individual, separate colors, or a palette of a single color shown in progressively increasing intensity or "darkness". It will be understood that the categories 34-42 shown in the color chart 32 in FIG. 5 are by example only and it will be well understood that different categorizations of various skin conditions can be made without departing from the scope of this invention.

[0038] Referring now to FIG. 6, the user 12 compares the indicator 10 to the reference, here the colors 44-52 on the color chart 32. Solely for exemplary purposes, the user 12 in FIG. 6 would characterize skin condition as follows: the forehead 18 and the chin 22 are very oily 42, the upper lip 21 is oily 40, the nose 20 and the temple 24 are very dry 34, the right cheek 26 and the left cheek 28 are dry 36, and the areas in between are normal 38. This evaluation is performed by matching the colors 44-52 on the color chart 32 with the colors shown in the activated indicator 10 and then reading the particular categorization of the matched colors with the indicated categories 34-42.

[0039] Other exemplary methods and devices for applying the indicator 10 to the skin include utilizing a conventional cosmetic applicator. When the indicator 10 is a powder form and packaged as, for example, a pressed powder 60 in a compact 62, as shown in FIG. 7A, or a loose powder 64 in a screw top container 66, as illustrated in FIG. 7B, the user 12 can employ a cosmetic applicator pad or puff 68, as shown in FIG. 7, or, alternatively, a brush, a sponge, or other suitable applicator to apply the indicator 10 to the desired areas. Such applicators advantageously avoid contact of the hand 30 with the indicator 10 and, therefore, prevent undesirable transfer of oils and other chemicals from the hand 30, which can potentially affect characterization of skin type. Additionally, the applicators can be washed prior to use of the indicator 10

to further prevent contamination thereby.

[0040] When the indicator 10 is a low viscosity fluid system, it can be packaged in a suitably sized retail container with a dispenser comprising, for example, a manual pump or an aerosol propellant. Alternatively, the indicator 10 could be administered through a device comprising spray nozzles or pressurized jets that evenly distribute or mist the indication system 10 over the desired areas of the user 12.

[0041] Other application methods and devices contemplated by the invention include a combined package and applicator that meters a predetermined amount of the indicator 10 in the proximity of the applicator, which is then utilized to apply to the predetermined amount of the indicator 10 to the desired areas of the user's body. By metering the indicator 10, the amount applied to the user 12 can be controlled to ensure that enough of the indicator 10 is present to be able to accurately characterize skin condition while avoiding excessive application, which is wasteful and can potentially affect the visual appearance of the activated indicator 10.

[0042] Referring now to FIG. 8, the present invention also includes an exemplary method 100 for employing the indicator 10 that provides a visual indication of a user's skin condition. It will be understood that the reference numerals employed with the description of FIGS. 1-6 are also used with the description of the method of FIG. 8.

[0043] The particular steps of the example method 100 will now be described with reference to FIG. 8. It will be understood that the prior description of the use of the indicator 10 is incorporated herein by reference. First, the indicator 10 is applied to the desired area(s) of a user 12 <step 102>. Next, the user 12 determines whether the indicator 10 is activated <decision point 104>. If the indicator 10 is not yet activated, the user 12 waits for the indicator 10 to activate <106> and returns to decision point <104>. If the indicator 10 is activated, the user 12 then compares the indicator 10 to the

reference 32, such as the color chart 32, to characterize skin condition <108>. Based on the results, the user 12 can optionally determine appropriate cosmetics, skin care products, and other beauty products 154 <110>.

[0044] The composition of the indicator 10 of the invention comprises one or more non-water soluble dyes, a flowable carrier, one or more optional opacifiers, and one or more optional additives. Several ingredients in these categories are suitable for use in the composition of the indicator 10, as will be known by those skilled in the art. Examples of each type of ingredient are provided below.

[0045] The non-water soluble dyes are preferably soluble in oil and, therefore, interact with the sebum and other oily substances in skin oil to provide a visual change indicative of skin condition. Preferably, the visual change in the at least one dye is proportional to the amount of oil present in solution. The visual change can be, for example, an appearance of color, wherein a color transitions from being substantially unperceivable to being detectable, or a change in intensity of a color. Any non-water soluble dyes approved currently and in the future by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are acceptable for use in the indicator 10. For example, oil soluble Drug and Cosmetics (D&C) colorants, which are approved by the FDA for use in cosmetics that come into contact with human skin, can be employed. Suitable D&C colorants include, but are not limited to, violet 2, yellow 11, and red 17. Dyes can be used independently or mixed together in order to create the desired color or colors. Further, concentrations and combinations of the dyes, or individual dyes, can be optimized for use on various skin tones and skin colors.

[0046] Referring to FIG. 9, the one or more non-water soluble dyes can be provided optionally in encapsulated spheres 54, or other suitable encapsulated geometry, comprised of a material that degrades, dissolves, disintegrates, or is otherwise altered when in contact with a sufficient, predetermined amount of oil so that the

sphere 54 opens and releases the previously encapsulated dye(s). The dye or combination of dyes can be encapsulated in spheres having a single layer of encapsulating material 56 or spheres having multiple layers of encapsulating material 58. Additionally, different encapsulating materials having distinct, known oil thresholds for dissolution, disintegration, or alteration can be employed. As a result, the copious possible combinations of dyes and layers and types of encapsulating materials not only provides numerous ways to manifest visual qualitative indications of various types of skin condition, but also facilitates a somewhat quantitative measure of skin oil levels.

[0047] The flowable carrier carries the non-water soluble dye and, in a fluid system, comprises water and one or more rheology modifiers, or in a powder system, excludes water and any rheology modifier. The rheology modifiers are blended with the water to alter the rheological properties, such as viscosity, of the indicator 10 so that the user 12 can apply the mask 10 to the skin areas in desirable manner. For example, the viscosity of the spreadable form is suitable for facile spreading of the indicator 10 over the desired areas. The rheology modifiers can be selected based on the desired type of the indicators 10, such as the indicators 10 that are removed by washing or the indicators 10 that are removed by peeling. Further, the relative concentrations of the rheology modifier and the water can be adjusted based on the type of indicator 10. There are copious rheology modifiers known to those skilled in the art, most of which are listed in the "International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook," available from the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA), which is incorporated herein by reference. The rheology modifiers listed in the CTFA handbook and combinations thereof can be employed to create numerous formulations for the indicator 10 and adjust the viscosity of the indicator 10 for effective delivery of the one or more non-water soluble dyes to the surface of the skin.

[0048] For example, ceramic or polymer materials can be employed as rheology modifiers.

When the indicator 10 employs a ceramic rheology modifier, the indicator 10 advantageously absorbs oil rapidly from the skin's surface, thus reducing activation time and providing an accurate representation of the quantity of oil present on various skin surfaces. The ceramic-based indicator 10 can incorporate water into the carrier for the spreadable form, which has a consistency similar to well-known clay cosmetic masks. Bentonite clay, which consists of the mineral montmorillonite, is an example of a suitable ceramic rheology modifier. There are many grades, or purities, of bentonite clay with different oil absorbing properties, and correspondingly, the grade used in the indicator 10 should relate to the desired level of oil absorbency. Other examples of ceramic rheology modifiers are sodium bentonite, such as Aquagel<sup>®</sup> (available from Baroid Industrial Products, Inc.), and magnesium aluminum silicate.

[0049]

Examples of polymer-based indicators 10 are a gel form and a peelable form. The gel forms typically have a fluffy consistency, can be removed from the skin by simple washing, and preferably incorporate Carbopol<sup>®</sup> polymers (available from Noveon, Inc.), most of which are high molecular weight homo- and copolymers of acrylic acid crosslinked with a polyalkenyl polyether. The peelable forms are spread onto the skin in a liquid form and can be peeled therefrom after sufficiently solidifying or can be removed from the skin with water. Optionally, the peelable form can be designed to provide a replica of the desired areas user's body and a map of the skin type(s) of the desired areas on the inner surface thereof. When the peelable form is activated and peeled from the user's body, the user 12 can simply look at the replica/map and compare it to the reference 32 to characterize the skin type(s). The peelable forms preferably incorporate polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) into the carrier. Other examples of polymer rheology modifiers are polyvinylpyrrolidone and methylethylcellulose, such as Natrosol<sup>®</sup> (manufactured by Aqualon, Inc.). The polymer rheology modifiers are not

limited to use in the polymer-based indicator. For example, polyvinylpyrrolidone and methylethylcellulose can be utilized as rheology modifiers in ceramic-based indicators.

- [0050] The flowable carrier in the powder form of the indicator 10 is preferably an agglomeration of finely dispersed solid particles that delivers, such as by adsorption, the non-water soluble dye to the surface of the skin. When applied to the skin, the powder form readily conforms to the contours of the user's body and provides excellent coverage of the desired areas. Further, because the powder form is inherently applied in a thin layer, the activation of the indicator 10 occurs rapidly. In other words, because the activation of the indicator 10 initiates at the surface of the skin and progresses outward, the user 12 is able to visually observe the activation in a relatively short period of time. An exemplary carrier for the powder form is talc.
- [0051] The optional opacifiers are added to enhance the opacity of the indicator 10 and hide the natural skin tone of the user 12 to provide a uniform, neutral background from which the visual indication can develop. Suitable opacifiers include, but are not limited to, talc, kaolin, titanium dioxide, magnesium carbonate, and calcium carbonate. Similar to the non-water soluble dyes, the opacifiers can be used independently or as a mixture to create the desired opacity.
- [0052] The optional additives can be incorporated into the indicator 10 for various purposes. For example, the additives can adjust the pH of the indication system 10 to a desired level, and a suitable pH neutralizer is triethanolamine. Other additives can be utilized as preservatives, wetting agents, and humectants. An exemplary microbiological preservative is methyl paraben, and an exemplary wetting agent and humectant is glycerin. Further, the indicator 10 can include one or more solvents, such as isopropyl alcohol. Optionally, the additives can also function as a rheology modifier.

[0053] Examples

[0054] Exemplary compositions of a spreadable ceramic-based indicator 10, a powder indicator 10, a spreadable/peelable polymer-based indicator 10, and a spreadable gel polymer-based indicator 10 are presented in Tables 1-4, respectively.

[0055] TABLE 1 - Spreadable Ceramic-Based Indicator

INGREDIENT	CONCENTRATION (Weight %)
Water	77.0
Bentonite	15.0
Magnesium Aluminum Silicate	0.75
Titanium Dioxide	4.0
Glycerin	2.0
Dye	1.0
Methyl Paraben	0.25

[0056] TABLE 2 - Powder Ceramic-Based Indicator

INGREDIENT	CONCENTRATION (Weight %)
Talc	93.5
Titanium Dioxide	4.0
Glycerin	1.5
Dye	1.0

[0057] Table 3. Spreadable/Peelable Polymer-Based Indicator

INGREDIENT	CONCENTRATION (Weight %)
Water	52.75
Isopropyl Alcohol	24.0
Polyvinyl Alcohol	15.0
Titanium Dioxide	4.0
Glycerin	3.0
Dye	1.0



Methyl Paraben	0.25
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[0058] Table 4. Spreadable Gel Polymer-Based Indicator

INGREDIENT	CONCENTRATION (Weight %)
Water	91.00
Carbopol 940	1.00
Triethanolamine	0.75
Titanium Dioxide	4.00
Glycerin	2.00
Dye	1.00
Methyl Paraben	0.25

[0059] While particular embodiments of the invention have been shown, it will be understood, of course, that the invention is not limited thereto since modifications may be made by those skilled in the art, particularly in light of the foregoing teachings. Reasonable variation and modification are possible within the scope of the foregoing disclosure of the invention without departing from the spirit of the invention.